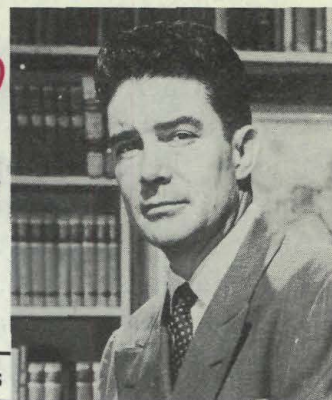


COMPLIMENTS OF "OUR COUNTRY"
CARDINAL, VIRGINIA

THE *Dan Smoot Report*



DAN SMOOT

Vol. 7, No. 52 (Broadcast 333) December 25, 1961 Dallas, Texas

SUPER-PATRIOTS

"Super-patriots have led many squads and platoons. They have died in the assault" — Major General Edwin A. Walker

A most hopeful and wholesome development in 1961 was the tremendous growth of the patriotic movement in America — a movement composed of well-informed men and women of all age groups, from all occupations, in all parts of the country. The movement is wider, deeper, more intelligent, more orderly, and more determined than it has ever been before.

If it continues to grow, the objective of restoring America as a free and independent constitutional republic will be accomplished. This objective will be reached when the people of America make two major decisions:

(1) to abolish the federal income tax system, now feeding all the forces which are destroying our free society; and

(2) to disengage the United States from the United Nations, and from all other entangling multi-nation alliances, thus requiring our government to restore the traditional foreign policy which enabled our nation to live and develop in peace, freedom, and independence.

The nation must, of course, take many steps before it arrives at those two major decisions. What particular political path will be followed is still very uncertain: no one now knows whether patriots will form a new political party, thus forcing the two old two parties of one-world socialism to amalgamate; or whether patriots will accomplish their aims within the two old parties.

No one now knows who the political leaders will be. There are fine young men, new on the political scene, who now hold office in Washington. Many more like them will run for seats in the Congress in 1962. It now seems certain that the Presidential candidate

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P.O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAYlor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year, \$6.00 for 6 months, \$3.00 for 3 months, \$18.00 for two years. For first class mail \$12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) \$14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for \$1.00; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

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whom American constitutionalists can enthusiastically support will be found ultimately among the ranks of these new-comers to politics. It also seems certain that before Americans can find and elect, to the Presidency, a constitutionalist of the great caliber they demand, they must first elect enough constitutionalists to control both houses of Congress.

This, I am confident, will be done, before it is too late. The patriotic movement is deep and wide and determined. In 1961, we received at least 150,000 pieces of mail in our office. Less than one-half of one percent of this mail was critical of our uncompromising stand for constitutional principles.

Patriots are becoming well-informed. The people who write me reveal a *fundamental* understanding of the struggle of our time. They know that the only real threat to American survival is from *within*. They know that a system of freedom, as provided for in our Constitution, is so infinitely superior to any kind of collectivism that no external power can destroy us, if we restore and preserve our constitutional principles. They know that communism in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is, in fundamental theory, identical with socialism wherever it exists and whatever it may be called.

The American patriots who write me know that the programs of our own government, financed with money taken away from us, are dragging America toward surrender to a one-world-socialist system. They know that the establishment of such a one-world-socialist system is the objective of the international communist conspiracy. Thus, the thousands of Americans who write me (and who are typical of other thousands who never heard of me) are not primarily interested in fighting communists in Laos or Berlin. They are primarily interested in resisting, and reversing, the policies of their own government.

This distrust of government means that American individuals are regaining confidence

in their own judgment. A haughty distrust of government was a typical American attitude for the first 125 years of our national life. The blood bath of World War I, followed by the resultant depression and the emergence of Roosevelt as the Messiah image; the blood bath of World War II, followed by the emergence of Truman as the Common Man image; the blood bath of Korea, followed by Eisenhower as the Father image; and then the emergence of Kennedy as the Young Son or Brother image — this forty-two-year stretch of history conditioned millions of Americans to feel that the problems of the twentieth century are too complex for genuine self-government, to believe that we could find safety only through unquestioning support of our Chosen Leaders.

Liberals still demand that we have confidence in our leaders. What have they done during the past thirty years to merit our confidence?

In 1961, millions of Americans know that many of our most prominent leaders are, and have been for a long time, either stupid, inept, or worse. These Americans will not rest until both houses of Congress are controlled, and the White House occupied by, men who got their public offices by promising to support the Constitution of the United States and who, once in office, keep their promise.

These Americans, who are determined to save their republic, and who know what they are doing, are the ones being attacked in 1961 as "super-patriots," "bigots" and "extremists."

"Super-patriots," if it has any meaning at all, means *having too much patriotism*. Is that possible? Why have the liberals made a hyphenated coinage with the word *patriot* and used it as a term of contempt? Americans who understand and respect our great traditions and constitutional principles have been calling themselves *patriots*. It is a good word, with wide popular appeal, which correctly

labels men and women who love their country. Liberals want to use the word as a label for themselves.

Hence, liberals, who used to sneer at American patriotism, are now calling themselves *patriots*, denouncing super-patriots. If public respect for super-patriotism continues to grow, extraordinary mental gymnastics will be required for the liberal-patriots (now anti-super-patriots) to become super-patriots themselves.

Actually, the *best* evidence, which I have seen, that the current patriotic movement is wide, deep, and determined, is not in my correspondence files — but in the spectacle of the frenzied attack which the whole liberal-left-wing is currently making on American patriots.

One super-patriotic housewife in Oklahoma City, Mrs. Jules Dubois, expressed my sentiments in a recent open letter to Lyndon Johnson. Mrs. Dubois said:

"All true patriots are super. I'm sure I speak for all of them when I beseech this government to turn from a path which can lead only to disaster, and, with God's divine guidance, restore this Republic to its former proud status — 'One nation under God, with liberty and justice for all.'"

The "liberals" are scared: that's why they use lies, distortion, mis-quotations, guilt-by-association, nasty labels, and ugly innuendoes in their all-out campaign to discredit the "super-patriots" and "extremists."

Thomas Jefferson offered sage advice to all super-patriots when he said:

"If we suffer ourselves to be frightened from our post by mere lying, surely the enemy will use that weapon. . . . The patriot, like the Christian, must learn that to bear revilings and persecutions is a part of his duty; and in proportion as the trial is severe, firmness under it becomes more requisite and praiseworthy."

Let the People Be Silent

In a press conference and public speech at Dallas, on November 15, 1961, Attorney

General Robert F. Kennedy characterized members of the National Indignation Convention and of the John Birch Society as vigilantes who, "in the name of fighting communism, sow seeds of suspicion and distrust by making false or irresponsible charges." Kennedy said that the biggest problem with communists in the United States is espionage by spies from communist countries. Kennedy said the 'vigilantes' can do nothing about this problem, and should not try.

In other words, the Attorney General of the United States says the people should not concern themselves with the problem of communism, and should have blind faith that their leaders will handle the problem properly.

The Attorney General echoes the sentiments of J. William Fulbright, Senator from Arkansas, who: (1) thinks that our constitutional system should be scrapped so that our leaders can do whatever they like; (2) feels that the people should be restrained from getting excited about communism and from criticizing governmental programs such as foreign aid, because the people are too stupid and ignorant to understand these things; and (3) thinks the American people lack the courage and character to sustain a prolonged national struggle and that the people, therefore, should be taught that they have only one simple duty: that of paying their taxes to support whatever programs their leaders devise.

This is the general attitude of all leading American liberals of our time, whether they be new frontier Democrats or modern Republicans.

Dishonesty in High Place

On the political scene, the leading super-patriot of 1961 was Senator Strom Thurmond (Democrat, South Carolina); and one of the most interesting examples of dishonesty in high place can be found in a State Department answer to one of Senator Thurmond's accusations.

In several public speeches during November and December, 1961, Senator Thurmond mentioned an official document in which the State Department proposes to transfer control of United States nuclear weapons to the United Nations.

On December 4, 1961, Joseph Reap, State Department press officer, flatly denied that such a document exists, but did admit that the Administration had submitted to the UN a plan for total disarmament.

A nineteen-page pamphlet, entitled *Freedom From War: The United States Program For General And Complete Disarmament In A Peaceful World* (Department of State Publication 7277, Disarmament Series 5, Released September, 1961, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for 15 cents) contains the full text of disarmament proposals which the State Department made at the Sixteenth General Assembly of the United Nations, in September, 1961.

Here are passages from the text:

"The Nations of the world... set forth as the objectives of a program of general and complete disarmament... :

"The elimination from national arsenals of all armaments, including all weapons of mass destruction and the means for their delivery, other than those required for a United Nations Peace Force and for maintaining internal order....

"As states relinquish their arms, the United Nations shall be progressively strengthened....

"STAGE I....

"An International Disarmament Organization (IDO) shall be established within the framework of the United Nations....

"Strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles in specified categories and agreed types of weapons designed to counter such vehicles shall be reduced to agreed levels... The reduction shall be accomplished... by transfers to depots supervised by the IDO....

"Production of agreed categories of strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles and agreed types of weapons designed to counter such vehicles shall be discontinued or limited.

"Testing of agreed categories of strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles and agreed

types of weapons designed to counter such vehicles shall be limited or halted....

"STAGE II....

"Further reductions in the stocks of strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles and agreed types of weapons designed to counter such vehicles shall be carried out....

"During Stage II, states shall develop further the peace-keeping processes of the United Nations, to the end that the United Nations can effectively in Stage III deter or suppress any threat or use of force in violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations... The U.N. Peace Force shall be established and progressively strengthened....

"STAGE III....

"In Stage III, progressive controlled disarmament... would proceed to a point where no state would have the military power to challenge the progressively strengthened U.N. Peace Force....

"States would retain only those forces, non-nuclear armaments, and establishments required for the purpose of maintaining internal order; they would also support and provide agreed manpower for a U.N. Peace Force.

"The U.N. Peace Force, equipped with agreed types and quantities of armaments, would be fully functioning.

"The manufacture of armaments would be prohibited except for those of agreed types and quantities to be used by the U.N. Peace Force and those required to maintain internal order...."

The State Department's denial to the contrary notwithstanding, the Department does have a formal plan to surrender control of our nuclear weapons to the United Nations. Treason against the United States is obvious in the proposal.

Note, in the passages quoted, the emphasis on outlawing *weapons designed to counter* vehicles of mass destruction.

It would be no threat to world peace for the United States to develop anti-missile missiles to protect *itself* against missiles of mass destruction which the Soviets already have. If we were prohibited from producing, or even testing (as the State Department proposes) weapons designed solely for the purpose of saving the United States from

annihilation, we would be totally helpless and forced to surrender without a fight.

Note, moreover, that the United Nations would have nuclear weapons for mass destruction, while we would be limited to non-nuclear weapons for maintaining internal order. Maintaining internal order could mean forcing the citizens of the United States to obey U.N. commands.

Positive proof that the Administration does plan to convert the United Nations into a world government and give it jurisdiction, not only over American armed forces but over Americans as individuals, can also be found in the pages of the *Congressional Record*.

In 1959, Senator Joseph Clark (Democrat, Pennsylvania) introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 83, asking for revision of the United Nations Charter. John F. Kennedy, then a Senator, co-sponsored the Resolution — which died in committee when the 86th Congress adjourned.

On August 3, 1961, Senator Clark introduced the same Resolution, which now bears the designation Senate Concurrent Resolution 37. Twenty-eight other Senators (the leading liberals of both parties) joined Clark as co-sponsors (see *Congressional Record*, August 3, 1961, pages 13464-13466). In a speech to the Senate supporting his Resolution, Senator Clark gave ten objectives which he thinks the United States should support in revising the United Nations Charter.

Here are two of those objectives, as Senator Clark himself outlines them:

"Sixth, the existing charter makes it impossible to form a permanent U.N. force of individual recruits, not national contingents subject to recall. The serious weakness this entails has been made abundantly clear in the U.N. operations in the Congo; various member nations have sent troops to the Congo and later, when they disagreed with U.N. policy there, withdrawn those forces summarily. Surely we should take a hard look at this problem.

"Seventh, world legislation and jurisdiction over individuals. The United Nations is una-

ble, under the existing Charter, to promulgate effective international laws against the use of force or threat thereof, and has no authority whatsoever over individuals.

"Studies called for by the resolution would enable our Government to take the lead in determining how world peace through enforceable world law could be implemented through the United Nations."

What Senator Clark would achieve here is the possibility of prosecuting American "super-patriots" before some international tribunal. The transportation of Americans abroad for trial before foreign courts was one of the causes of the American Revolution.

Article 3, Section 2, Clause 3, of the Constitution of the United States says:

"The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed. . . ."

The Fifth Amendment says:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury."

The Sixth Amendment says:

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. . . ."

Senator Clark, and the 28 other Senators who co-sponsored his Senate Concurrent Resolution, propose to violate these fundamental provisions of a Constitution which they are sworn to uphold.

These Senators certainly could not be called super-patriots: but are not they "extremists?"

The most chilling proof that our government not only will give, but has already given, control of American arms to the United Nations, for use that is harmful to the United States (and to the cause of freedom and decency generally), is in the record of what we are now doing in Africa: supporting the UN murder of the state of Katanga so

that the uranium mines and other riches of that state can be seized by the pro-communist dictators of the Congo Republic.

Distortion

On November 7, 1961, the Kennedy Administration initiated a nationwide series of "conferences," held in 12 cities. The first was held at Chicago, President Kennedy speaking to the gathering by long-distance telephone, calling the conference series a "non-partisan effort to bring the government and the people closer together."

The series was, of course, a Democrat Party propaganda effort to gather public support for itself and policies. The effort was climaxed by a series of speeches which the President himself made, mostly to Democrat Party fund-raising affairs.

In most of these speeches, the President spoke bitterly about the "discordant voice of extremism" — meaning Americans who are critical of Administration policies.

On November 18, 1961, at a \$100-a-plate Democrat Party fund-raising affair held in the Hollywood Palladium, the President centered his fire on the "extremists." He said:

"There have always been those on the fringes of our society who have sought to escape their own responsibility by finding a simple solution, an appealing slogan or a convenient scapegoat. . . .

"It was not the presence of Soviet troops in Eastern Europe that drove it to communism; it was the sell-out at Yalta. It was not a civil war that removed China from the free world; it was treason in high places. At times these fanatics have achieved a temporary success among those who lack the will or the vision to face unpleasant facts or unsolved problems. . . .

"Now we are face to face once again with a period of heightened peril. The risks are great, the burdens heavy, the problems incapable of swift or lasting solution. And under the strains and frustrations imposed by constant tension and harassment, the discordant voices of extremism are heard once again in our land.

"Men who are unwilling to face up to the danger from without are convinced that the real danger comes from within.

"They look suspiciously at their neighbors and their leaders. They call for a 'man on horseback' because they do not trust the people. They find treason in our finest churches, in our highest court and even in the treatment of our water. They equate the Democratic party with the welfare state, the welfare state with socialism and socialism with communism. They object quite rightly to politics intruding on the military — but they are anxious for the military to engage in politics.

"But you and I and most Americans take a different view of our peril. We know that it comes from without, not within. It must be met by quiet preparedness, not provocative speeches. . . .

"So let us not heed these counsels of fear and suspicion. . . .

"Let our patriotism be reflected in the creation of confidence rather than crusades of suspicion."

Bill Becker, reporting in *The New York Times* on the President's appearance in the Hollywood Palladium on November 18, 1961, said:

"A large but orderly demonstration this morning preceded the President's appearance at the Hollywood Palladium.

"An organization calling itself HELP — for Help Establish Lasting Peace — put on a program of short talks in front of the Palladium. Then several hundred men and women marched two abreast along Sunset Boulevard to Vine Street. . . .

"Before the eight-block parade ended, the police estimated the throng had grown to about 2,000, many of them teen-agers.

"Rita Moreno, actress, appeared to be the moving force behind the rally. . . . Pickets carried signs reading, 'The only Defense is Peace,' 'Ban All Atomic Weapons,' 'Disarm world-wide,' and 'No-Tests—East or West.' "

Actually, more than 3000 people picketed the Hollywood Palladium, but only about 30 or 40 of them were pacifists associated with the insignificant Rita Moreno effort.

It was a crowd of American patriots who believe in fighting for their country. They were protesting against Kennedy policies which give aid and comfort to our communist enemies and which reject victory as the

objective in our cold-war struggle. They booed loudly when Frank Sinatra and James Roosevelt appeared, but greeted the President with stony silence.

In his speech at Hollywood, President Kennedy made an assumption which is typical of all believers in all-powerful government: namely, that the "Leader," or head of government, is identical with the "people" — that lack of trust in the leader and programs of government means lack of trust in the people.

One telling commentary on what the President said in Hollywood was written by James R. Spalding, 3109 Oak Cliff Circle, Carmichael, California — a seventeen-year-old student at La Sierra High School. Mr. Spalding said:

In his speech in Los Angeles, President Kennedy stated that there are fanatics who contend that "It was not the civil war that removed China from the free world, it was treason in high places."

However, Hon. John F. Kennedy, at Salem, Massachusetts, January 30, 1949, uttered the following words of wisdom himself:

"Our relationship with China . . . has been a tragic one, and it is of the utmost importance that we search out and spotlight those

who must bear the responsibility for our present predicament. . . .

"In 1944 General Stillwell presented a plan to arm 1,000,000 Chinese Communists. . . . This plan was supported by some State Department officials, including Ambassador Clarence Gauss. . . .

"At the Yalta Conference in 1945, a sick Roosevelt, with the advice of General Marshall and other Chiefs of Staff, gave the Kurile Islands, as well as the control of various strategic Chinese ports . . . to the Soviet Union.

"According to former Ambassador Bullitt, in Life magazine in 1948, whatever share of the responsibility was Roosevelt's and whatever share was Marshall's, the vital interest of the United States in the independent integrity of China was sacrificed, and the foundation was laid for the present tragic situation in the Far East. . . .

"The indifference, if not the contempt, with which the State Department and the President treated the wife of the Nationalist Government, who was then fighting for a free China — Madame Chiang Kai-Shek — was the final chapter in this tragic story.

"Our policy in China has reaped the whirlwind. The continued insistence that aid would not be forthcoming unless a coalition government with the Communists was formed, was a crippling blow to the National Government."

Maybe Kennedy meant to include himself among those "fanatics," or maybe the fact

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

that he is now President gives him the right to alter the facts at his own convenience?

Name-Calling

The best examples of bumbling invective in the frenzied attack on patriots were supplied by former Presidents Eisenhower and Truman.

On November 23, 1961, Dwight D. Eisenhower spoke on the CBS television network, discussing, among other things, the "rise of extremists" in the country. Eisenhower defined "extremists" as people who would "go back to eliminating the income tax from our laws and the rights of people to unionize" and those who advocate "some form of dictatorship." Eisenhower said:

"I don't think the United States needs super-patriots. We need patriotism, honestly practiced by all of us; and we don't need these people that are more patriotic than you or anybody else."

Truman was, as usual, a bit more colorful than Eisenhower.

On December 7, 1961, Truman (speaking in Beverly Hills, at a \$100-a-plate Democrat Party fund-raising affair for Senator

Wayne Morse) characterized the super-patriots as mentally sick, bullies, cowards, rabble rousers, bigots, publicity hunters, and hate mongers.

Keep On Keeping On

In the frantic attacks being made upon them, American patriots have abundant evidence that they are doing much good. This is their spur to continue what they have been doing — and to redouble their efforts.

As the year 1961 draws to a close, Edwin A. Walker, former Major General in the United States Army, has become a symbol of super-patriotism to many Americans.

On the night of December 12, 1961, Mr. Walker spoke to nearly 6000 people gathered in Dallas to welcome him home and pay him tribute. When he remarked that super-patriots are always first in the breach to fight and die for their country, the audience arose and roared its appreciation.

In that ovation, as on other occasions in many parts of this great land — during the year of Grace, 1961 — I felt the dauntless spirit and heard the thunderous voice of American super-patriots.

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